## IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as shown immediately below with all changes (e.g., additions, deletions, modifications) included, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.121(c)(1).

Complete listing of the claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of reconstructing a tomographic image from fan-beam or cone beam data, such method comprising the steps of:

collecting fan-beam or cone-beam data over an image space;

converting the fan-beam to parallel-beam data with respect to a rotation angle within the image space or converting the cone-beam data to parallel fan-beam data;

performing a shift variant filtration of the parallel-beam data within the image space or the parallel fan-beam data to avoid interpolation of the parallel-beam data or parallel fan-beam data; and

converting the processed data to images through backprojection or other means.

- 2. (Original) The method of reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 1 further comprising reconstructing an image from the filtered parallel-beam data using a filtered backprojection algorithm.
- 3. (Original) The method of reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 1 further comprising defining the fan-beam or cone-beam data as half-scan fan beam data.
- 4. (Original) The method of reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 1 further comprising defining the fan-beam data as helical-scan data.
- 5. (Original) The method of reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 1 further comprising defining the fan-beam or cone-beam data as data collected from an object that is offset within the data space.

- 6. (Currently Amended) The method of reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 1 further comprising performing a Fourier expansion on the data with respect to a rotation angle angle.
- 7. (Original) The method of reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 6 further comprising linearly shifting the transformed data.
- 8. (Original) The method of reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 7 further comprising performing an inverse Fourier transform on the shifted data.
- 9. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image from fanbeam or cone beam data, such apparatus comprising:

means for collecting fan-beam or cone-beam data over-an image space;

means for converting the fan-beam to parallel-beam data with respect to a rotation angle within the image space or cone-beam data to parallel fan-beam data;

means for performing a shift variant filtration of the parallel-beam data within the image space or the parallel fan-beam data to avoid interpolation of the parallel-beam data or parallel fan-beam data; and

means for conversion of the processed data to images through backprojection or other means.

- 10. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 9 further comprising means for reconstructing an image from the filtered parallel-beam data using a filtered backprojection algorithm.
- 11. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 9 further comprising defining the fan-beam or cone-beam data as half-scan fan beam data.

- 12. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 9 further comprising defining the fan-beam as helical-scan data.
- 13. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 9 further comprising defining the fan-beam or cone-beam data as data collected from an object that is offset within the data space.
- 14. (Currently Amended) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 9 further comprising means for performing a Fourier expansion on the data with respect to a rotation <u>angle angle.</u>
- 15. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 14 further comprising means for linearly shifting the transformed data.
- 16. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 15 further comprising means for performing an inverse Fourier transform on the shifted data.
- 17. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image from fanbeam or cone beam data, such apparatus comprising:
  - a sampling system adapted to collect fan-beam or cone-beam data over an image space;
- a fourier processor adapted to convert the fan-beam or cone-beam data to parallel-beam data with respect to a rotation angle within the image space or the cone-beam data to parallel fan-beam data;
- a shift variant filter adapted to perform a linear shift of the parallel-beam data within the image space or parallel fan-beam data to avoid interpolation of the parallel-beam data or parallel fan-beam data; and
- a reconstruction processor adapted to convert of the processed data to images through backprojection or other means.

- 18. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 17 wherein the reconstruction processor further comprising a software application for reconstructing an image from the filtered parallel-beam data using a filtered backprojection algorithm.
- 19. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 17 further comprising defining the fan-beam or cone-beam data as half-scan fan beam data.
- 20. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 17 further comprising defining the fan-beam or cone-beam data as helical-scan data.
- 21. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 17 further comprising defining the fan-beam or cone-beam data as data collected from an object that is offset within the data space.
- 22. (Currently Amended) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 17 wherein the fourier processor further performs a Fourier expansion on the data with respect to a rotation <u>angle angle</u>.
- 23. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing the tomographic image as in claim 15 wherein the fourier processor further performs an inverse Fourier transform on the shifted data.
- 24. (Currently Amended) A method of reconstructing a tomographic image from data acquired with a fan beam configuration with constant or spatial variant focal lengths, such method comprising the steps of:

performing a fast Fourier transform on the fan beam data with respect to a set of view angles;

forming a linear combination of complementary data elements of the transformed data, lying at complementary projection angles;

filtering the linear combination of complementary data elements in the spatial domain to

## avoid interpolation of the linear combination; and

reconstructing an image from the filtered linear combination of complementary data elements using a filtered backprojection algorithm.

- 25. (Original) The method of reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 24 wherein the step of filtering further comprises using shift variant filtration.
- 26. (Original) The method of reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 24 wherein the step of filtering further comprises multiplying the linear combination of complimentary data elements by a squared trigonometric function.
- 27. (Original) The method of reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 26 wherein the squared trigonometric function further comprises a first cosine function divided by a second cosine function.
- 28. (Original) The method of reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 27 wherein the first cosine function further comprises the cosine of a reference angle minus a detector angle divided by two.
- 29. (Original) The method of reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 27 wherein the second cosine function further comprises the cosine of a reference angle plus a detector angle divided by two.
- 30. (Original) The method of reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 25 wherein the step of reconstructing an image from the filtered linear combination of complementary data elements using a filtered backprojection algorithm further comprises multiplying an integral of a rotation angle by one over a value equal to two times a focal length.
- 31. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image from data

acquired with a fan beam configuration with constant or spatial variant focal lengths, such apparatus comprising:

means for performing a fast Fourier transform on the fan beam data with respect to a set of view angles;

means for forming a linear combination of complementary data elements of the transformed data, lying at complementary projection angles;

means for filtering the linear combination of complementary data elements in the spatial domain to avoid interpolation of the linear combination; and

means for reconstructing an image from the filtered linear combination of complementary data elements using a filtered backprojection algorithm.

- 32. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 31 wherein the means for filtering further comprises means for using shift variant filtration.
- 33. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 31 wherein the apparatus for filtering further comprises apparatus for multiplying the linear combination of complimentary data elements by a squared trigonometric function.
- 34. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 33 wherein the squared trigonometric function further comprises a first cosine function divided by a second cosine function.
- 35. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 23 wherein the first cosine function further comprises the cosine of a reference angle minus a detector angle divided by two.
- 36. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 35 wherein the second cosine function further comprises the cosine of a reference angle plus a detector angle divided by two.

- 37. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 31 wherein the means for reconstructing an image from the filtered linear combination of complementary data elements using a filtered backprojection algorithm further comprises means for multiplying an integral of a rotation angle by one over a value equal to two times a focal length.
- 38. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image from data acquired with a fan beam configuration with constant or spatial variant focal lengths, such apparatus comprising:
- a Fourier processor adapted to perform a fast Fourier transform on the fan beam data with respect to a set of view angles;
- a combination processor adapted to form a linear combination of complementary data elements of the transformed data, lying at complementary projection angles;
- a spatial filter adapted to filter the linear combination of complementary data elements in the spatial domain to avoid interpolation of the linear combination; and
- a reconstruction processor adapted to reconstruct an image from the filtered linear combination of complementary data elements using a filtered backprojection algorithm.
- 39. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 38 wherein the spatial filter further comprises a shift variant filter.
- 40. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 38 wherein the filter further comprises a squared trigonometric function.
- 41. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 40 wherein the squared trigonometric function further comprises a first cosine function divided by a second cosine function.
- 42. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 41 wherein

the first cosine function further comprises the cosine of a reference angle minus a detector angle divided by two.

- 43. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 42 wherein the second cosine function further comprises the cosine of a reference angle plus a detector angle divided by two.
- 44. (Original) The apparatus for reconstructing a tomographic image as in claim 38 wherein the reconstruction processor further comprises an arithmetic processor adapted to multiply an integral of a rotation angle by one over a value equal to two times a focal length.